Information Security

SET-1

By

BHARAT BHUSHAN @ B. K. NAL
Assistant Professor (Computer Science)
Director, BSTI, Kokar

&

SUPRIYA BHARATI
Assistant Professor (Computer Science)
Asst. Director, BSTI, Kokar

1. Stealing of digital files comes under _____ of the Indian IT Act.
   A. section 66-a
   B. section 66-b
   C. section 66-c
   D. section 66-d

2. Sending offensive message to someone comes under _____of the Indian IT Act _____.
   A. section 66-a, 2000
   B. section 66-b, 2008
   C. section 67, 2000
   D. section 66-a, 2008

3. Misuse of digital signatures for fraudulent purposes comes under _____ of IT Act.
   A. section 65
   B. section 66
   C. section 71
   D. section 72

4. Using of spy cameras in malls and shops to capture private parts of any person comes under section 67 of IT Act, 2008 and is punished with imprisonment of _____.
   A. 2 years
   B. 3 years
   C. 4 years
   D. 5 years

5. Using spy cameras in malls and shops to capture private parts of any person comes under _____of IT Act, 2008.

A. section 66

B. section 67

C. section 68

D. section 69

6. If anyone publishes sexually explicit type digital content, it will cost that person imprisonment of _____ years.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

7. IT Act 2008 make cyber-crime details more precise where it mentioned if anyone publishes sexually explicit digital content then under _____ of IT Act, 2008 he/she has to pay a legitimate amount of fine.

A. section 67-a

B. section 67-b

C. section 67-c

D. section 67-d

8. Any digital content which any individual creates and is not acceptable to the society, it's a cyber-crime that comes under _____ of IT Act.

A. section 66

B. section 67

C. section 68

D. section 69

9. How many years of imprisonment can an accused person face, if he/she comes under any cyber-crime listed in section 66 of the Indian IT Act, 2000?

A. 1 year

B. 2 years

C. 3 years

D. 4 years

10. **Any cyber-crime that comes under section 66 of IT Act, the accused person gets fined of around Rs. _____.**

A. 2 lacs

B. 3 lacs

C. 4 lacs

D. 5 lacs

11. **Download copy, extract data from an open system done fraudulently is treated as _____.**

A. cyber-warfare

B. cyber-security act

C. data-backup

D. cyber-crime

12. **Cracking digital identity of any individual or doing identity theft, comes under _____ of IT Act.**

A. section 65

B. section 66

C. section 68

D. section 70

13. **Accessing computer without prior authorization is a cyber-crimes that come under _____.**

A. section 65

B. section 66

C. section 68

D. section 70

14. **Cyber-crime can be categorized into _____types.**
    A. 4
    B. 3
    C. 2
    D. 6

15. **PGP encrypts data by using a block cipher called _____.**
    A. international data encryption algorithm
    B. private data encryption algorithm
    C. internet data encryption algorithm
    D. local data encryption algorithm

16. **PGP offers _____ block ciphers for message encryption.**
    A. triple-des
    B. cast
    C. idea
    D. all of the mentioned

17. **Pretty good privacy (PGP) security system uses**
    A. public key cryptosystem
    B. private key cryptosystem
    C. public & private key cryptosystem
    D. none of the mentioned

18. **Cryptographic hash function takes an arbitrary block of data and returns _____.**
    A. fixed size bit string
    B. variable size bit string
    C. both fixed size bit string and variable size bit string
    D. variable sized byte string

19. ElGamal encryption system is _____.
- A. symmetric key encryption algorithm
- B. asymmetric key encryption algorithm
- C. not an encryption algorithm
- D. block cipher method

20. Cryptanalysis is used _____.
- A. to find some insecurity in a cryptographic scheme
- B. to increase the speed
- C. to encrypt the data
- D. to make new ciphers

21. In cryptography, the order of the letters in a message is rearranged by_____.
- A. transpositional ciphers
- B. substitution ciphers
- C. both transpositional ciphers and substitution ciphers
- D. quadratic ciphers

22. In asymmetric key cryptography, the private key is kept by _____.
- A. Sender
- B. Receiver
- C. sender and receiver
- D. all the connected devices to the network

23. In cryptography, what is cipher?
- A. algorithm for performing encryption and decryption
- B. Algorithm for performing encryption and decryption and encrypted message
- C. decrypted message

D. None of these.

24. .... is the art & science of cracking the cipher text without knowing the key.
    A. Cracking
    B. Cryptanalysis
    C. Cryptography
    D. crypto-hacking

25. Conventional cryptography is also known as or symmetric-key encryption.
    A. secret-key
    B. public key
    C. protected key
    D. primary key

ANSWER					
1.	C	11.	D	21.	A
2.	D	12.	B	22.	B
3.	D	13.	B	23.	A
4.	B	14.	C	24.	B
5.	B	15.	A	25.	A
6.	D	16.	D		
7.	A	17.	C		
8.	B	18.	A		
9.	C	19.	B		
10.	D	20.	A		